THE FENOMENOLOGY FOR THE CHEMISTRY

INDEX

The equation of basis 3

The statics components 6

The mathematical subdivision 8

Deterministic systems in an only direction 10

The inductive-transactional proceeding 12

Physics and chemistry of basis 14

The magneto-hydrodynamics 16

The identity in the physical-chemical unit 17

Statistic proceeding for the mechanic physics 20

The binary numeration 21

Empirical relationships on the divisor of fractions 23

Elements of computation 25

Some hypothesis 26

The complex numbers 27

Experiment’s test 30

The equality’s systems 34

The mechanics 37

The phenomenology 39

Similar mathematical entities 41

The analysis in logics 42

The equation of basis

In the principles of philosophy Vico, Leibniz and Voltaire occupy a central role in the defining the entity of the material substance whether according to the astronomic bodies, or to the movement that is unwound in the processes of referring, involving the appurtenance of interferences that Newton calls sequences of the atomic particles, otherwise diodes of particles, if nevertheless they coincide, the first, with the substance of the universal means in the void, this involves the revision of some substitutive pieces of the Principia Mathematica in accordance with the algebra of the solutions (unknown quantities, obviously) and of the subsequent phases of the molecular chemistry, leaving out some referring in the processes of parallelepipeds in the abstraction of type one, that does not belong to Gutenberg, but to the periods of succession of times in brief of the gravity Gpse. For this, in the molecular physics, that for the rational mechanics involves the isolating of the abscissas, in quality of axial of the material part, is visible in mathematics isolating the half-coordinates. This means that E. Torricelli, was calculating a very analytical geography for the separation of the particles, but, observing the movement, the collocation of the Principia resulted obvious, until the XX century, in concomitance with the theories that Descartes was formulating in the second law and in the third law in the Discourse on the method (the second is to divide every problem in the expositive problem, the third is that to lead to a geometrical method even more complex) and some principles of the philosophy, formulated according to the sensisme in the Illuminisme, that went studied in the universities to the research of algorithms in the theory of groups, that isolates the symmetries of the finitary arithmetics, and then the formulas of Navier-Stokes become complex systems to the adjusting of the separation logics and linear variation of the scientific nomenclature, the geography and the topology. This means, in the vectory algebra, that the geometry acquits to the principles of the physics of dimensions. Presupposing external configurations, (1) given that the chemical behavior of an element is tied to the electrons number present in the energetic level most external, called level of valency, the atomic level of Meyer follows different courses, that are the data of the normal series in standard formula, that is to say they are periodic, if the law repeats, otherwise if the phenomenon is continuous, if they occur some phase transaction, if for example we must to install a transistor in a microprocessor, it occurs an information, then the series alternate through some equal periodic numbers to that for example of the eighth series, but still ever by the third series of the induced. In fact in the block p of the periodic system, whom configures six sub-levels, the three periods are of different length. In fact, in the electronic configurations, the superimposition of the periods occurs in orbitals of equal type, that contain a seriality definable, as a sistor for example, that sends off the block J from neuter gaseous atom, in a configuration in the double system, or in the quadratic, of the same number of atoms. The courses and the variations, obviously, depends by the capacity of the transistor, that is a capacity therefore, otherwise a group of conjugated basis, or still of paired basis. These functions are capable to elaborate, in a Cartesian function, a limit capacity to charge some ions in a diode, through a partial number in a chemical or an electric way, or through a principal quantic number (2).

In fact, it is considered that

- The electronegativity increases from the bottom to the high in a group, and they are configurations of different type in a colloidal system

- The rulers of the Mendeleev's table have had the same length
- The energy of first ionization transfers an electron from a level to another and they make a negative ion

Besides, establishing they exist atomic rays, a continuity, that takes part of the geometric method established by Galileo, and the Aristotle's current, or, in alternative, in the Pitagoral method, whom is capable to obtain a periodic series and nomologic, if it is established that the Cartesian method isolates two terms but it do not establish that would exist a periodisation of the atomic nucleus, at difference of this, the Pitagoral method establish more terms, if it is presupposed that it is contained in a nucleus of stabilizers of the atom, besides, the ionization's energy is explaining through an only electron (3).

In fact, it is established that:

- The chemical properties of element depend by the external electronic configuration
- The volume of elements of the first group is not more great than these of the eighth
- The ionization energy does not diminish to the increase of the distance of the electron from the nucleus
- Mayer ordinated the elements according to the increasing atomic mass, and then, Mendeleev, chose to draw up in columns elements with similar properties

The parameters of construction of a not-Euclidean geometry are different, according to Peano, in accordance with the utilized metrics, that can be that Cartesian or that geometrical. On the axis of the abscissas of a direct quantity which value depends from the quantity of sample and that if it is considered extensive correlated with the length or the corresponding speed, Lavoisier demonstrated that the products mass is not always lesser of that of the reagents and then, we will have different quantities. This quantity has an high precision, but it is regulated by the laws of the not-Euclidean geometry.

Following Peano, we will have that the density of a liquid diminish with the temperature, that must to be separated from intensive quantities, in fact, we know that a joule is the measurement unit of the pressure, that the temperature takes part of the extensive properties, the exactness of a series of measurements is evaluated from the standard deviation, and then:

- In the system SI the fundamental measurement unit of the temperature is the centigrade degree, and then the degree Fahrenheit and Kelvin
- The value most small is the Celsius
- The derived unit id the Ampere, among the units SI

Given that the kelvin unit is a Newton’s greatness, here notice that Descartes does not places before minimum data as the functions to Ampere greatness because the Celsius remains a greatness “to fill up”, if , at it is evident

- To k corresponds different temperatures
- A cubic meter to thousand decimeters to the cube

In fact, a variable quantity otherwise in statistic type is very great for a Cartesian operation on the orthogonal cardinals, placed the axis of the orthogonal, that is in pair sense or in cubic greatness. The Dalton’s atomic theory, in fact, is adopted to geometrical (4) constructions, not constituting the mass for compounds different from four, for this, the law of multiple propositions, is deduced by Dalton, affirms that when two elements from more than a compound, the masses of the one that react with the same mass of the another stay between them according to expressible relationships with small and whole numbers, and is also this a law deduced by Newton. For example, it needs to considerate that the pressure and the volume of a gas according to Boyle and Mariotte are not proportional for inverse.

(1) Elements of chemistry, pag. 146-147.

(2) Chemical elements, p. 147-149, “The periodic table is drawn in a way to give back evident the progressive filling in of the orbitals. In such sense, the disposition most correct would be obtained utilizing the “long” shape of the table, with the orbitals f inserted after the first element of the block of belonging to the sixth ruler. For question of space, refers often a more compact representation, obtained shifting the elements of the block f in the underlying area to the block d”, see also p. 264, for the capacity of elevation of the molecules, tied up the phase of first ionization (p. 151).

(3) Anomalous courses of the ionization energy. As it is possible to observe, the course of the ionization's energy presents one anomalies to the internal of the periods for the atom of boron, oxygen, alluminium, and sulphur. For example, the boron has a ionization's energy lesser of that of beryllium, contrarily to what is provided. The inversion of these values can be explained considering that, when the boron loses the only electron present in the sublevel 2p, it reaches an electronic configuration in whom a sublevel is completely occupied ($2s^2$), situation more favorable energetically as regards that reached from the beryllium that, instead, losing an electron, comes to a configuration with an only electron in the sublevel 2s. For the oxygen it is possible to do an analogous consideration looking upon that, losing an electron, it comes to an external configuration with the sublevel p half-occupied, situation energetically favoured as regards that overtaken by the nitrogen with the loss of an electron.

(4) Elements of chemistry, p. 64. "All the ponderal laws discovered found a common interpolation in the Dalton's atomic theory. He, recurring to the ancient idea of Democrite, asserted that the laws discovered by Lavoisier and Proust could be explained if on admitted that:

- All the matter is constituted from inalterable atoms and not divisible in parts more small
- All the atoms of an element are equal and have the same mass, whereas atoms of different elements have different masses
- In the chemical reactions the atoms get together and divide the one with the others, but they are not neither created, nor destroyed, nor divided parts more small, nor converted in atoms of other type
- The atoms of the various elements get together in constant relationship to form the molecules
- The atoms of two elements can to combine themselves in different relationships to form different compounds

As it is possible to see, the point 3 explains exhaustively the Lavoisier's law: in fact the number of the atoms that tie up to give a compound is constant, it must be constant also the relationship between the masses of the electrons that constitute it".

The statics components

In the mechanisms of causation of the modern physics exist, from the philosophical and epistemology point of view, the realistic principle of the classical physics for that the modern physics matches with particular theories of the mechanisms of biochemistry and macromolecular chemistry and then with the physics of particles, with some theoric and practical exceptions for the chemical deontology (1), and the scientific point of view, that encloses electromagnetism, but the computational sciences and the chemistry of the computer are not included in the specific in the information's type whether chemical nor electronic, because they are subjected to the Heisenberg's indetermination principle. The quantic physics, in fact, theorize systems highly volatiles accomplishing an internal re-sistematization through the microelectronics and the static standardization of analytical components. The system's theory is still, to the research of the components and the macros to elaborate some cases of biochemical and molecular patterns, studied before in microchemistry, and often in electronics and optic physics, for example the theory based on basilar proportions, defined multiple, and then the commutability of the circuits, or the theory of the symmetry’s system in functional analysis, (2) where it is possible the statistical grouping of the standardized in clusterisation, and then the regression of the multiple variables.

(1) New course of chemistry, p. 131-134 for the problem of the waving mechanics, p. 234, and then p. 412-417, it is not excluded that a particular molecular configuration would impress on the state of the variable, for which it is joined to statistical variations.

(2) K. Devlin, The problems of the millennium, p. 9

The philosophy of physics, in fact, beginning from molecular propositions, starts from some system of reference of deterministic type, with the objective to get to that mechanisms of indetermination that serve to agree the elaboration of an electronic variable with that macromolecular. This therefore, is foreseen from the waving mechanics and the probability, and then foreseen from the mathematics in phase of optimization. Generally however we distinguish the atomic theory from the atomic divisibility, that is to say the static shapes from the polynomial shapes, in fact the indetermination’s principle provides that the individuation’s principle would belong to the statistic shapes and then to the joined probability (3) (4).

---

(3) Vanni Rovighi, Elements of philosophy, Publishers La Scuola, p. 83, while the distinction between analytic and synthetic makes the philosophical problem of the derivations of Hume to the top of the same problem of demarcation, as it is possible to see at p. 77. “The humiane confusion between metaphysical principle of causality and possibility to determine the particular cases of particular phenomenons, stay to the foundation even of some objections moved to the causality’s principle in name of the contemporary physics [..]. To make collapse the causality’s principle would be the so called Heisenberg’s indetermination principle, principle that consists in that (I employ the words of an illustrious physician, L. De Broglie, for not risk not exact affirmations, in a field that is not of my competence): “Indipendently from the accidental errors due to the imperfection of our measures, an observation could not – for a fundamental motion’s law – allow us to determine together, with perfect precision, the position and the motion’s state of a corpuscole (electron). More the determination of one of the corpuscole’s coordinates will be done with precision, less exactly will be known the corresponding component of the speed and vice versa. Likewise can increase the precision with whom measure the passage’s instant of a corpuscole in a point of the space only eliminating the precision with that is known the energy of that corpuscole and vice versa”.

(4) Vanni Rovighi, Elements of philosophy, Publishers La Scuola, p. 69

The mathematical subdivision

For the phenomenology the normalization of the numbers appears as a system, under the profile of the logics of second order, and superior orders, it is configured as an ordinary mathematical analysis, under the profile of the formal logics it is configured instead as a scheduler or tassonomic system (of tableaux) and deriving from theorems descending from the formal system (1) before in the calculation of sequentes, after in the calculation of the natural deduction in the method of the axioms. In informatics, it is impossible to achieve a mathematical analysis in series of numbers according to a formal system”” that, in scientific notation, would not consider classes of substitution, as for example the partition, the logic model for the formal algebra, and so on. A system index is elaborated according to a dimension of data not compressed, considering two extremes of the representation, the codification in variable length and the de-codification of binary states. Ever in chemistry, the law of the multiple propositions corresponds to this system, but they exist many differences for the molecular masses. For example, in the numeric and textual information. (2) The greatest part of the applications finds an ambit in the sequential research, as the frequency’s indicators. (3) Considering that, the Dalton’s atomic model explains the electrical properties of the matter, if consider also a Rutherford’s experiment, that is when electric charges are “activated” spontaneously, the electron’s mass is inferior to the mass of the atom of helium, and the mass of an atom is due to neutrons and protons and other subatomic particles, whilst the mass number represents the number of protons”.

The isotopes of an element have:

- Different A and equal N, different Z and equal N
- Different N and equal Z, different Z and equal A
- If different from A and equal to N, the mass calculates disjoined variables, otherwise on trait in terms of separation of the units

The Thomson’s experiment has underlined that the chatodic rays are a radioactive manifestation of the elements for which is formed the chatode. The method of calculation in compliance with modern calculators presupposes that in A exists a transaction of medium ray and it is formed by the chatodic elements, but in reality more important isotopes exist. These isotopes are represented in a stairs of differentiation of the gradient in way to obtain a stairs of calculation that, in transitive elaboration, exerts the role of canalization of the second type of transmission, as in the modern technologies, in a way to achieve an elaboration of phase between 7 and 10.

Rutherford hypotyized the presence of a nucleus endowed of positive charge bombarding thin gold leafs with rays γ, likely, whether because electromagnetics, or because not endowed of determined characteristics.

The nucleus was then necessary to explain the presence of isotopes, that is if on verify the elaboration, but also the behavior of the anodic rays, if the first transaction exists. Whatever deviation if the particles utilizes other elements and, in the complex, the classification’s methodology. (4)

The Pitagoral class, for example, suggests that we can elaborate a method very simple to calculate all the variables, excluding these pertaining to a method of bivariate calculation, or at the most through a logic-mathematical model. Now, using at the minimum the Cartesian method, we use different gradients, as for the rays α, in the hope to find some exact information about the nature of minimum per cents and the same gradients about a negligible method as for the subatomic particles.

For example, using a VSEPR, or repulsion between electronic couples, in finding the formulation of an atomic model, we calculate the electronic configuration (5), at this point the Boyle’s law in terms of molecular knock and the relations of distinction are useful for the measurement of correlation if the phenomenon is verified in complementary way, otherwise through anodic rays, if they are utilized in elaboration. Both the partial solutions, presupposing a nomologic and deductive method only in the first manner in that we constitute a composition not minimal, but variable in per cents manner, on calculate a standard radiation or an analytic calculation that offer us three possibilities, with a whole that would consider also an andinomic ray, then the theory is unified, for this reason on traits of a classical experiment, therefore these variables vary according to the deductive model. The calculator registers then an empirical data, after an analytic data, until to normalize. Rutherford utilizes a standard mass whether for small deviations, or for the mass concentrated in an area very limited (6). Then, to calculate through experimental phenomenon, as the speed and the simplification, it is necessary to take in consideration also the electromagnetism and the similar charges. For the phenomenology, the entropy of sources with internal memory take part of the physics of the plasma through the reduction of the chemical phenomenon in analytic manner. To these belong even the linearity’s systems, for wholes, for logics of superior order. In the hypothesis of convergence, need to take reference to the mathematical basis of Laplace in analysis of first and second type, but also that of Pascal, in the last phase of the deductivisme.

(1) Philosophical encyclopedia Bompiani, voice formal logics, p. 6626. Philosophical encyclopedia Bompiani, voice logics, p. 6557
(2) Informatics, p. 113
(3) Informatics, p. 125
(4) Informatics, p. 104-108
(5) Informatics, p.77
(6) New course of chemistry, p. 99-108. New course of chemistry, p. 186-134. New course of chemistry, p. 100. New course of chemistry, p. 240

The transmission in electronics

The methodology of calculation for the phenomenology data in chemistry and philosophy (1) are represented for relational components to the varying of the inference of the object. After the Plank's law, they exist other methodologies (2) useful even to make it possible to the information to pursue a course in an analytic way.

The equality RFLP-RFID in a neural net, for example, is part of the group of transmission of a net on the ground of the applications and the physical state. As to the intermediate theories, it must be affirmed that the exist a computational theory, according to that do not exist a definitively theory of the universe, but only an infinite series of theories that describe it.

(1) "Weierstrass took in the mathematical analysis a demand of rigour that lead him to the fundamental contributes as the definition of limit, the definition of the real numbers as the convergent numeric series, the definition of the relationships between continuity and derivability"

(2) "A. Voltolini, C. Calabi, The problems of the intentionality, Einaudi 2009, p. 150-157. According to the theory of the intentionality of the content "to have an intentional state intentionality of the content means 1) be a such state in relationship with an enunciative proposition (mental proposition) 2) to have such enunciative proposition a such meaning [..]. For what is concerned the cases of intentional cases (proportional) that apparently are about objects not existing, such states have only strict propositional contents but not wide; on traits only to conceive in a not-relational manner the properties to have strict proportional content, that is do of this property the *cintentionality*, and attribute it after to all the intentional states (proportional) as *only* property whom intentionality of the content exist, whether it would be then a real object on which they concern or that would be not there any object of this kind. [..] Literarily, the idea is that the enunciative proposition (mental proposition) with whom the intentional state makes functional-computational relationship has to be recognized only in terms sintattic-formals. In order that the attribution of intentional states to an individual could be useful to explain his behavior as motived by such states, says in this perspective, a proportional content individuated in terms of external entities to such individual is superfluous. This suggest that have for an enunciative proposition (mental proposition) would be a property conceived in terms not-relational". For the disjoining theory it is impossible to talk, besides, about a relation whom phenomenic content remains unchanged, if the presuppose of a physical and computational data is dual and denotes a common factor". For deepening, see p. 216

Under the economic aspect, on traits of an information's system that pass from the algorithmic data to the informatics data whom was yet treated by Popper and the analytical philosophy in the infinitesimal analysis of second type, whether for what is regarding the applicability, or for the regarding the laws of demarcation of the physical type. (3) Kuhn, for example, talks of informatics data on the part of the insulating materials with high capacities of transmission. This type of data, finish in the development of a microcomputer of calculation which results feasible from the technical point of view, but not at all for the informatics data.

(3) Popper, Logics of the scientific discovery, p. 234-248
    (3.1) J. Ladyman, Philosophy of science, an introduction, Carocci, 2002, p. 114
    (3.2) Faraday enunciated the laws of electrolysis and individuated the laws of the magnetism on the polarized light. He discovered the phenomenon of the electromagnetic induction; he introduced the concept of straight line in force, fundamental for the formulation of the theory of the fields; he discovered the benzene". "The electrochemical series is a classification of the chemical elements in accordance with their normal potential of oxidation (potentials of oxide-reduction); the value of such greatness provides a criterion to evaluate the reactivity of a chemical sort, that is his tendency to lose one or more electrons oxidating themselves. The electrochemical series begin with the elements most reactively (that comprise the alkaline and alkaline-earthy metals), which correspond a negative potential of oxidation on the grounds of the electrode of hydrogen and finish with these lesser reactive (if that take part

rare metals as gold and silver), characterized from positive values of the potential. A couple of oxide-reduction acts from reducing on these that precede in the series. The electrochemical series allows then to foresee the direction of the reactions that can happen between the couples".“The LPC (linear productive coding) with that on indicate, in informatics and in the systems of elaboration of the signal, is an algorithm of codification of the data that allows to compress the information in reduced sequences of samples".“The Z-transformation is an operation achieved on a function F to real or complex values, in basys to the inversion and the individualization of the values that F assumes in accordance with Z-t in the transformed of Laplace".

(3.3) H. Lesch, Physics by task, experiments and ideas on the nature of the things, Bridge at the graces, Milan, 2007, p. 62

(3.4) S. Hawking, The theory of the whole. Origin and destiny of the universe, BUR Sciences, 2003, p. 17. “In the 1514, therefore, a polish canonic and astronomer, Niccole Copernic, presented a model much more simple. In a first moment, fearing to be accused of heresy, Copernic published his own model under the coverage of the anonimate. It sustained that the Earth and the planets would move along circular orbits around the Sun, stationary at the center of the universe. Unfortunately, for Copernic, it was necessary almost a century before his ideas would be taken on the serious. Two astronomers – the German Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei – began then to sustain publicly the Copernican theory, notwithstanding the fact that the orbits from them foreseen would have not corresponding at all to these really observed. For the theory Aristotle-Ptolemaic, the hour of the condemnation, arrived in the 1609, when Galileo started to observe the nocturne sky with an instrument that was just been invented: the telescope. Observing Jove, Galileo discovered that this planet was accompanied by different small satellites, or moons, that were orbiting around. This involved that not all the celestial bodies must by strength to orbit directly around the Earth, as instead have been sustaining Aristotle and Tolomeus. Naturally, it was still possible to retain that the Earth would be immovable at the center of the universe and that the moons of Jove, in their orbit around it, have been following causes extremely complicated, such to give to the terrestrial observer the illusion that they have been orbiting around Jove. Therefore, the Copernic's theory was much more simple. In that same period, Kepler was brought a modification to the Copernican theory, suggesting that the planet's orbits were not circular, on the contrary elliptical. In this way, the theorical predictions managed at last to find a positive comparison with the empirical observations. For what concerns Kepler, the elliptic orbits were simply an hypothesis *ad hoc*. [..] They were discovering, almost for a case, that the elliptical orbits accorded well with the empirical observation, he could be not reconcile more with own idea according to that the orbital motion of the planets around the Sun was caused by magnetic forces".

Deterministic systems in an only direction

Two artificial systems, having a sequential relationship 1 to N, are analyzed in the whole of the times and in the measurement's variables in a transaction period that remains in the same conversion relationship. Pioneer and Voyager for the mission of spatial exploration started in the 1972, the measurements rings transfer the finite states of a system and the state of the entrances remains unchanging at the varying of a transaction system. The behavior of a combinatory system allows, however, to the computer to sequency the internal states of a system, if the state's variables, on behalf to the mathematical model, are represented at finite states, that is in a finite number, otherwise at finite states (for example, a safe), if the state's variables are in infinite number (for example, the universe).

It remains to understand what would be the evolution of artificial systems relatively to the transmission period, and then, what times Pioneer 10 calculates as regards to Voyager. "The two cosmic reporters develop in faultless manner their work. Hundreds of photo s and measurements overtake the Earth and reveal the secrets of these far planets: the very intense magnetic field of Jupiter and the new rings of Saturn are the discoveries most exciting. As it happens frequently, the widening of the knowledge brings even new enigmas, new questions to answer. It is born so, to explore at the bottom the external planets, one of most ambitious missions until today: the "grand tour" of the solar system on behalf to the two probes Voyager. If we want to do a comparison with the human missions, the Voyager is the project Apollo of the spatial probes. The two probes leave in fifteen days of distance the one from the other of the 1977. An uncommon astronomic coincidence, the alignment of planets will allow to the Voyagers to exploit the gravity forces of the celestial body visited to arrive to that following". (1) The measurement problem of the physical constants represents a method of composition of causal variables, that regards in first place the geometry, in second place the mathematics, in the experimental method nevertheless it is impossible to obtain in first approximation from a deterministic system because it exist a compared method in that the same experimental method return analogical physical models. On the structure's concept, it is possible to affirm the condition in opposite sense. Also the angular measurement allows to explain phenomenon of variable's regression. "The study ever more deepened of the intimate structure of the matter was lead the scientists to put even other interrogatives to themselves. In the XIXth century, the light has been describing as the effect of an electromagnetic wave. A. Einstein, in the 1905, was the first to perceive by the intuition that the light could be described even as a whole of particles, the photons, each of them transfer a determined quantity of electromagnetic energy. In this way, it was possible to explain many phenomenon that the only waving theory was not able to justify. Both the theories were then true: the light has been involving either as a flow of particles (the light quantum or photons) or as an electromagnetic wave. Going over the reasoning again done for the light, the French physician Louis de Broglie proposed to consider two electrons not only as particles, but also as waves. This allowed about it a complex mathematical treatment, as "wave functions". (2) In the research of an only one model of physical importance however, we find ourselves in spite of an hypothesis of uncertainty done by the linear system, and how this linear system could be translated in a static system. We have, then, in physics, physical and abstract models. The first are classic and analogic, the abstract physical systems are composed by graphic mathematical and logic models. If the logic and mathematical systems follow more than a direction, do not exist an attitude to commutation, for example, for the analogic systems. For this, the mathematical problems are descriptive and formals, or descriptive, synthetic and graphic.

---

(1) Piero Angela, Travel in the science, from the Big Bang to the biotechnologies, Mondadori, 2002, p. 64

(2) Piero Angela, Travel in the science, from the Big Bang to the biotechnologies, Mondadori, 2002, p. 285. The De Broglie's theory, that considered the atomic particles to the rate of waves, and the Heisenberg's determination principle, constituted the foundation of the quantum mechanics, one of the most important scientific revolution of the XX century. Until this moment, the scientists was convinced that the physical systems would be deterministic: measuring with precision the initial conditions and knowing the exact equations, it would be possible to foresee with precision their future

> evolution. With the birth of QM, the scientists must to renounce, at least in the atomic micro-cosme, to the wish to foresee with absolute precision and uncertainty every phenomenon. It is necessary to be satisfied of the probability. This means not, therefore, that in the world of the atom have been reigning the confusion and the uncertainty. The quantum mechanics has revealed able to explain all the atomic phenomenon and represents one of the greatest successes of the modern science".

The inductive-transactional proceeding

We have here four methods for the inductive-transactional proceeding: the stationary method, the empirical method, otherwise the methods hypothetical-deductive and statistics-inductive. For the photoelectric effect, the first laws affirms that the electromagnetic radiation is composed by quantum of energy, called photons, and it is incompatible with the third, if for this process of absorption the photon surrenders instantaneously all the energy to the electron. For the metaphysics, the metaphysics of analytic way and the quantic epistemology, in fact, various options exist on the hypothesis of Plank. For this, the interaction of the radiation of the matter is statistically probable for the rational mechanics, ; (1) whilst the measurements are considered separately as frequencies of threshold (2) .

(1) R. Mazzoldi, M. Nigro, C. Voci, Elements of physics, waves, 2006, p. 432

(2) Elements of physics, p. 433-462, see also quantic mechanics, QCD/QED. G. Maddalena, Metaphysics for absurd, Peirce and the problems of the contemporary epistemology, p. 138-148. "The hypothesis of the mathematics is an elaboration of data that belong to the same level of continuity and is determined by the subject that inserts the lemmas,

that are propositions demonstrable that fall at the outside of the object of the investigation, in their own theorems for demonstrating theorems more generals". "In addition to the linguistic confusion, it is possible to run into a misunderstanding of the epistemology-ontology priorities of the mathematics in comparison with the logics if think that the deduction that on express in the unwinding of the mathematical hypothesis would belong itself to the mathematics, indeed that it would be anyway the fundamental secret of it. It would be this the case, if the theory of the whole through that it wants to found the mathematics would belong to the study of the pure mathematics. [..] In front of affirmations so much categorical, it occurs to do a precise. The expression that here we translate with "theory of the whole" is in reality "doctrine of collections" that would be more correct to translate with "theory of collections". The same Peirce underlined the bad choice of the term "whole" in all the languages (included the Italian). Not only, the aspect of the theory of the whole that Peirce retains significant because it permits the creation of transfinite numbers is lied to the "doctrine of multitude", that is to the "theory of the powers".

As for the Stefan-Boltzmann law, or still the first law of Wien, we consider a standard measurement adopted to various levels (3). The geographic linguistic competence takes some direct referring to the theory of the whole in the ambit of the mathematical logics and the analysis of the Cantor's classes. (4) Given the analysis of the ties, in the phenomenology as a method for the semiotics, the phenomenon of descriptions of these ties take part of an initial system of classification in a mathematical type. In philosophy we separate then the physical relationship from the linguistic relationship. The system of the descriptions then re-enters in a systems of indexes in philosophy and physics, that process is again a rationalistic method of the modern philosophy, with a criterion of truthfulness in the analysis of data (anti-Cartesianisme) (5). The modern research gives, among other things, the foundation of the mathematical entities in phenomenology of the sciences of analysis as point of departure from the critics and the special sciences, as the physical sciences. (6)

(3) G. Villani, Complex and organized, structured systems in physics, chemistry, biology and other, p. 111. "It has been then individuated a characteristic stroke of the physical thought proceeding to the affirming of the quantic mechanics: the fundamental laws determinate only the general character of the phenomenon; they admits a continue multiplicity of realizations. The phenomenon that of fact realize, depends by effects whom action is practiced before the phenomenon had been unwound without interferences by the external. It is possible to foresee, as regards the laws, the exact course of the events only if it is noted with exactness the relative situation to a certain instant of the past. From a point of view of the mathematical physics, this is a consequence of the fact that we represent the laws of nature under the shape of differential equations and a differential equation has a general solution and that particular is obtained utilizing the information in the initial conditions". P. 201. "Three are the pilasters that support the linguistic revolution of Lavoisier. For the first thing the concept of composition as combination. For Lavoisier, in the chemical reactions there was not a "creation" by new, for that as was any that A + B, as its decomposition was demonstrating. The visual appearances, instead, were swindling, "creating"

something of new: AB. The chemical equation in this case was becoming the proof that "nothing is created, in the works of the art as in that of the nature, and it is possible to affirm by principle that, in every operation, there is the same quantity of matter, after and before; that the quantity and the quality of the principles are the same and that there are only some changes, some modifications. It is under this principle that is found all the art to do experiments in chemistry: in each one are obliged to suppose a true equality or equation". To such purpose, it is not possible do not notice that Lavoisier, father of the modern chemistry, presents here in a twofold clothing: as a "reductionist", because the compound is not "any of new", it is an aggregate not a system and, then, is only "physics", and as qualitative differentiator of the elements. In this quotation, the Law of Conservation of the Mass of Lavoisier is enclosed. Therefore, make a wrong to the French chemist if it is not noticed that in the chemical reactions is not only the quantity to conserve, but also the quantity of the elements. Just to point out this essential aspect, we propound not to call such Lavoisier's law with the name of Law of Conservation of the Masses and not of the mass. A second study point that stayed at the basis of the chemical nomenclature of Lavoisier was a methodic classification of the substances. Behind this classification for successive steps there was the idea that all the bodies were deriving by associations to different degrees and, then, was needed to isolate the "singles", to discover in short the alphabet of the natural language. This idea of the complicating for degrees of the inverse of the substances (simple, binary, ternary, quaternary, etc.) has been a principle of basis for almost all the theories of the microscopic matter".

(4) G. Maddalena, Metaphysics for absurd, p. 50 and p. 168-183. See also p. 54

(5) G. Maddalena, Metaphysics for absurd, p. 24. The index of continuity is achieved by the Rhematic Indexical Legisgue.

(6) G. Maddalena, Metaphysics for absurd, p. 30

Physics and chemistry of basis

Inspiring to the analytical method, in the first hypothesis of the deductive method, for which I accomplish a context, partial, of some synonimie of the physics and the rational mechanics subduing them, at least, to an *explicandum*, or to a verification's principle, in deductive way, that follows at all the analytic method so as imposed from the analytical philosophy and then from the classical theories of the "connexionist" philosophy of science, with a certain automatism, the mechanics or the inherent automatism sends back obviously to Frege and the formal logics. In the second hypothesis, the postulates of the rational mechanics are given, above all for the phenomenology, as identification of the chemical substrate, for which the verification's proceeding is given, and it offers more than an hypothesis. The *definiens*, in a certain sense, is a mechanic axie identical to the figural mechanism that we give in the material presupposes, through either a falsification's formula, or through a material reality univocal or two-dimensional. But to sustain that it is two-dimensional is erroneous, if it would not be said and shown through a distinction between different types of relationship (or identity). In the logics of the identical speech, on lays the role of the Hume's law in the ethical argumentation, between two systems of logics in relationships of analysis, the Hume's law and the not-cognitivisme, and after the not-naturalisme as presupposition of a system of stabilization. In reality many systems come near the one to the other, but generally speaking the second is an evident introduction to logician and analytical causes. In fact, for superior orders in the logics of second order, do not exist a language well specified. (1) (2) (3)

(1) Epistemology, Italian Review of philosophy of science, An Italian Journal for the philosophy of Science, Tilgher, volume 32, 2009, article of M. Candiotto, University of Pisa. The meaning is a rule of his knowledge, the synonimie as an identity of rule. P. 130. "A theory of the synonimie for the knowledge of the sense of a biconditional (1) *sse* (2), simply expressed as sense of an enunciative proposition component being (1) conditional and the two-conditional 'sse' is a knowledge of the mean of interaction by the (2), linguistically correct, it will have to recall then the enunciative propositions of the theory of the sense that regard these two enunciative propositions; and, together, to explicit the spiral of the crossed attributions. Here a scheme how it could be do it:
Ax, y, z (A → x, y), y → Ax, 'z) sse (1) syn (1'')
Where '(1)' syn (1') on read '(1) is synonimie of '1' [..] the attribution of (3') as enunciative proposition of theory of the sense to every speaking t of the community. But perhaps is better to substitute every speaking z'' (any vs. every), eliminating the quantificator that binds z. We will have then:

Syn (x, y) → xA (Ya (3')z)) sse (1) syn (1')

(2) If the linguistic behavior offers for the analysis that possibility, the criterion for the synonimie has defined at all behavioural in the same way as other definitions, if such criterion could be valid, then all the enunciative propositions which truth is immediately evident in case could be possible to comprehend the meaning could be anonymous ("equipollents", as Frege says). To avoid this inacceptable consequence, Frege leaves out simply the enunciative propositions, in a common place true from these from the ambit in that his criterion has a validity, without to know how to give one for these last. Note 1. cfr. Picardi [1993], p. 75); where moreover is also be observed that "the requirement that the recognition of equipollence should be possible without proof of inference improves on a similar criterion to be found in a letter to Husserl of the same year (9.12.1906)", letter in that Frege affirms that is enough that "by purely logica laws a contradiction can be derived from the assumption that A is true and that A is false and B is true". As regards this last criterion would be synonime even all the enunciative propositions analytically equivalents; thing obviously not much plausible [ndr]. Note 2. This last observation, done from Barnes, contributes to the theory formuled from Frege in the logics of numbers apart from an identity of sense [ndr].

(3) Philosophical encyclopedia Bompiani, ed. 10, 2006, to the voice of the formal logics.

The magneto-hydrodynamics

The physics of materials do not coincides with the magneto-hydrodynamics because the properties of the plasma, for qualitative revealing of the isomers and the negative particles, or isotopes, contain hydrogen, as it is known, and then particular differences in the applications of the physics of the plasma (1). The identity's principle for the Kantian rationalism (2), between chemistry and modern metaphysics, or, as we want, between calculation of the hypothesis on the numeric systems of the philosophy and experimental metaphysics, disregards particular Galilei notions, as the speed of a body in proportional movement to the mass, in the fall of the heavy bodies, taking reference to scientific theories of squares and angular mathematics, but much more well affirming the constant relationship of quadratic distances relatives to the proportion of more vectors of a satellite, or the volume of a given value to a whatever point of the parabolic. It traits of a classical system that, in the applicability of the theories, finish or conclude to the minimum value in the development of a computer of calculation, and then of a macro system, then in the pre-analytic phase, to say so, as in the system of information of data, we have a system of prototyping, but this corresponds to the numeric structure of the calculator, presupposed that in chemistry we deduce that two values are equal to the changing of the alphanumeric conditions, in a decimal architecture, respecting the laws of rotation and the molecular physics. Here the input’s system is unwound by Kant, in the rigorous metaphysics, through three methods, which correspond to a chemical or physical system, and then to a complex system of magnetic and chemical-physic iteration, that is subjected to a rational critics whether for his deducibility, or the type of information that allows us to conclude that the chemical hypothesis is validated only if they happen some codification’s transactions, and then a calculation that in phenomenology we call mechanical hypothesis, that is the inverse of the physical constant (3). In comparison with the operation of the system of type 1, in the preliminary physics, until here, Kant does not opposes a whatever metaphysics, but statistically the presuppose is given from the transcendental categories of the space and the time. The term is historical, because the second calculator is given, but the third is an output system. The elaborated system a this point is a real informative system, that in clinical phenomenology is developed by means of the infinitesimal analysis of second type, to the minimum speed of the computer or feasibility of the micro calculation, in similar manner to what happens in genetic epistemology, in dynamical psychology and in the physics of the mind of the years 80’). This principle was still subdue to a demarcation of synthesis from Popper in the mathematical logics, to verify the entrusting of the system, with the expectation perhaps to create from a symbolic logics an input system in more phases, otherwise a software of binary de-codification on the grounds of the operation of type 1, that is a commutability of fourth level (3).

(1) Physics of the plasma, Galileo, Encyclopedia of the sciences and the technics, for the stability of the waves the physics of the plasma allows interactions noted in informatics as architecture of the software o independent drift.

Until here, in the Critics of pure reason, Kant adopts two types of system, of which one is a sort of management system, that is able to codify the second but not the first term of the series of calculation 1, through an induction-statistics, the other is given, as it is said, by a particular category of the space.

Physics of the plasma, Galileo, Encyclopedia of the sciences and the technics, for the stability of the waves the physics of the plasma allows interactions noted in informatics as architecture of the software o independent drift.

(2) First of all it need to distinguish two different ways according to the concept is retained validated:

1) On traits of concepts that want to be determined in way to represent a certain physical reality
2) On traits of concepts, however acquired, that are considered in their psychological reality, independently from the correspondence or less of them to any external object that from them on retain represented.

The first case presents in the physical-mathematical theories, whose concepts result implicitly defined when would be determined some equations between quantities, supplied by proper measure’s process; the quantity of measure are still here the objects not defined, and the equations are the postulates that express of them the logical relationships; the measure is the mean of concrete interpretation, that helps to attribute to the deductive theory the own physical meaning. Now the development of this theory to the test of the experience, , come to modify the above-mentioned equations and then to correct progressively the inherent definition, whom express for that, in every moment if the progress of the theory, the most high synthesis of the obtained purchases. The development of a theory, the confrontation of the measurements that provide the fundamental quantities, succeed sometimes in modifying indirectly the equations, through the modification of the concrete interpretation tied up from them. A simple example of this circumstance, come to be laid down from the evolution of the concept of temperature, that can be schematically appoint itself as a succession of three definitions, relatives to experimental knowledge of increasing accuracy:

1) Recognition that the sensations of heat are joined to the dilatations of the bodies, and consequent definition of the increasing of temperature as proportional to that of volume
2) Recognition that the dilatation of the bodies among equal temperatures are not always proportional, then relativity of the measure of the temperature to the thermometer; determination of the thermometers at gas, sensitively matched for defining the temperature
3) Recognition of the disagreement of the thermometers at gas, in an order of evaluation more specified, and construction of an ideal criterion of measurement that answers to the whole of the thermometers, that is the absolute temperature

So it is fundamental to build a system of electronic kind otherwise half-electric that starts from inputs "sensorial" or concepts physically pure, but still always deriving by categories of fact, recognized *a priori*, and discussed for example from Laplace, for what concerns the analytical phenomenology of the computer of calculation and the metaphysics of the concepts (see formula of Barcan) for the algebraic mathematics or in the axioms of first type of the calculation of an half straight line, of nominal algebra, of analytic mechanics.

Besides the concepts physically given, "at such purpose we will exam first of all the fundamental logic operations, that correspond to the definitions, halt us a moment to show as they would allow to generate ones concepts purely logic, and as their classification would mirror again in an analysis of the elementary types of the definition. From the above-mentioned operators, we will see after to come built not only some concepts, but some logic relations among them, and we will be conducted so to the question if these we consider as given logic relations (for example, the postulates cfr.) can be retained built

> from an analogous operative process: just as question will admit an affirmative answer, on condition that would widen conveniently the meaning of that process, with regard to the supposition of objects of the thought. Finally we will exam the conditions of possibilities of the process aforesaid treating of the logical principles, whether for the objects taken as elements or individuals of the thought, or in regard to the concepts, and we will discuss the question of compatibility of the postulates" [..] "Similar examples can be pulled from the physics, where some concepts, as that of "potential function" however much nominally defining by means of other data, sign a purchase of the most high importance [the logical process physically given, ndr]". Kant, A – 421, antithetic of the polynomial synthesis, and phenomenology for decidable disjunction or partially decided on parts of the Kantian deontology, if in A – 422 and successive came to be discussed the theoric logics, the architectural affirmations of the physical or Cartesian method, inspiring to these of Leibniz, are complementary, or independent from the Rousseau's method and the culture of French print (A – 460). The critics of pure reason takes for granted it exist a polynomial data (B – 801, A – 807), but the adopted language do not allow some aspects of the internal phenomenology (B – 802 – 774 - A).
>
> (3)As regards the logics of the mathematics

The identity in the chemical-physical unit

The arithmetical logic unit (ALU, Arithmetical Local Unit) is a sub-system in identification of the processor, in substance is based through a model of transistor through data in series, that are not grouped, but given in parameters of geometric and trigonometric nature from the printed circuits, through lines of selection of the control's system, to obtain a control's circuit, of a type of a multiplexer, that is the input assembling the output, in general way, phenomenon very frequent in optical physics and electro-analytic chemistry, as for example the polarography, (1) assimilated through punched cards and assumed from the transistor's system as issuing data, through a statistic and parametric set of samples (2). This explains, in analytical terms because Piaget understood well soon, through the physics of low energies the nature of the molecules relatively of instable circuits, but he did explain not through an empirical method, but through the mathematical logics. Thomson, as far as we concerned, affirmed that exist molecules that can be translated in active technologies to the macromolecular levels, through the logic and mathematical analysis, as for example a force, etc. , whilst Piaget formulated a physical terminology, Thomson arrived therefore to an assembling of the diode, otherwise of the transistor, to the matrix of the λ – calculation, through an informatics unit. Through the empirical – deductive method, that in the nomologic it is possible to develop in mathematical series but apparently in a simple way, considering a regression with two statistics, in average or set of samples, consider four variables of set of samples, and it is possible to develop the chemical elements or a transistor in finite series. The Thomson's method, until here, do not exist, like that lapalissiane, because it obtain a CSI or an RSA- NA with the purpose to set a molecule or a complex system in interaction of charge. In comparison to an oxygen's molecule, or in neutral charges, it is possible to obtain an instable atom, the atomic structure of a nucleus in the complex systems in more phases do not foresee a sub-molecular level, but it admit it in virtue of electrostatic forces. Now, for the chemistry, Thomson and Gay-Lussac, formulate iterative lines to very low systems of communication to allow obtain , in analytical way, a very high frequency of arithmetic units, that obviously leaves many problems, either because Newton has resolved it in part, or because it is impossible to establish how many chemical elements take part of a test in entry, because after the scattering, it obtains also a balancing of the charged selections. In nomology it is possible to subtract then the past ALU that remains still always a phase of scattering that in physics and atomic chemistry we call inversion polarity not inducted, or sub-continue in an interval through a stereo-isomere, probably of geometrical nature, studied in chemical synthesis of first phase and second synthesis.

(1) Polarography, third class of interaction between two compounds, to center protogenogenics, in an optical unit.
(2) p. 129, Informatics, and p. 179

Statistic proceeding for the mechanic physics

It is considered important in support of the foundation of the method hypothetic-relational, and then of the partial deductivisme, elements statistically “reals” of the mechanical physics, that is a presuppose of the philosophy of science and for the metaphysics of micro-greatness, but also the constructivism according to the school of Poincaré and the realism of Heidegger. The building of basal chemical systems on the mathematical analysis of molecular components of the pre-analytic phase, recognize a cycle of verifications in electronics regarding the bio-electrode of the computers, usually on traits of electrostatic, bioelectronics and chemical phenomenon of inferior degree to the standard chemistry, but to the informatics level they give extremely important results for the physics of the computer, as for the logic doors, and so on. The Research on the concept of the negative greatness (1763), of I. Kant, transfers from the physics to the mechanics, and so is understood in the modern epistemology, elements of matter by means of a chemical component through the geometry and then a calculator in three phases. On traits of components of classical philosophical terms and a bivalent methodology of the categories, numeric of the type operator since it transfers to the modern science, in a numeric and rational way, a “mathematical method to the philosophy”, that considering from the point of view of the mathematics on the basis of observation of construction (1), is pre-illuminist for philosophy and praxis of knowledge. This constitutes a real presuppose in epistemology of pure greatness, apart from Pascal’s contents, relatively to the foundation of the Kantian exegesis and belonging to the Illuminisme on the critical foundations. In phenomenology of basis this translates, as in medicine, but for values much more approximates, to the translation of phasic waves and magnetic rays, as it happens for example in the nanotechnologies. *Ibidem*, Kant, Critics of pure reason, at care of Pietro Chiodi, UTET, 1967). (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) In the real order of the compound phenomenon the foundation of the truths of fact, consists to bring back the logics of first order to the possibility to reduce contents of second type in epistemology, through logic and classical methods of the Cartesian physics and after of the Aristotle’s physics, and then the process of realization, happened in the Reformation and after in the Counter-Reformation. To hypostatize an empirical science on the analytic science means to subdue to a degree of judge the logics of first order, in a pseudo-Newtonian manner, otherwise as they affirms many contemporary physicians, beginning from the positive logics of Frege, Maxwell, and Russell. Still it results for the foundation of a *ratio*, whether for the critics of the physical greatness, or for the corpuscolarisme, assemblage in a logics of the *modus ponens*, but far from physical and mathematical postulates of the quantic mechanics (QED, electronic quantic and quanto-mechanics), but that together take part of the Kantian philosophical project that inspire to the Kentforschlung, it traits of an analytic criterion of first type, that become an hypothesis of conjunction between order of the Newtonian method and preferential choice of the distribution of the terms””.

(1) p. 115 Enriques
(2) see borrowing induction, Galileo, encyclopedia of the sciences and the technics
(3) IDEM, 1992
(4) p. 322. The mechanics do not presupposes that the kinetics would be of fundamental type, but it takes part of the basis of the knowledge in material possibility of the classical physics, as in the Newtonian dynamics, 323-327
(5) p. 256, verification of the dynamics, because it exists really but it has been not analyzed a explorative method in the physics not mechanical, otherwise in the remarkable physics. It exists after a second method of approximation, due to the study of Boyle, Gay-Lussac and Avogrado for the molecular weight, for the perfect gas and the secondary elaboration (p. 272, chapter VI).

Heyting, for example, do not accomplishes this process, otherwise it unwinds the physical question internally by knowing means (analogic or statistical), as in a mathematic syllogism but that has nothing of similar to the categories alike in normal shape, as it is seen in mathematical analysis first level, on the grounds of a principle of verification too. At this point the first level is that to verify a basis of the space, that according to Spinoza, but not according to Kant, exists numerically, but it is not necessary in comparison with an auto-reference of the physical term, in analytical proposition, otherwise in a simplification, beginning from the time through that we accomplish a programmed terminology through the most recent syllogistics, but in comparison with a criterion of practical classification (7) (8).

(6) To the divisor on applicate a linear variety if the system is able to check the Taylor's series to approximate the solutions for a whole k, in analogous sense. "For simplifying the enunciative proposition of the theorems we do to proceed the following definitions:

Two circumferences of different rays are called

1) *External*, when all the points of a circumference are external to the other and vice versa;
2) *Tangents externally* when have a point in common (point of contact) and all the points of a circumference external to the other and vice versa;
3) *Secants* when have to points in common;
4) *Tangents internally* when have a point in common and all the other points of the smaller are internal to the greater;
5) *One internal to the other*, when all the points of the smaller are internal to the greater

THEOREM (of the perpendicular straight lines). Two corners having the sides parallels and concordant or parallel and discordant are congruent, two corners having two sides parallel and concordant and two side parallel and discordant are supplementary. P. 57 Palatini, Elements of geometry 1, Ghisetti e Corvi editori, 1996.

The complanary straight lines. Theorem. In every quadrilater inscribed in a circumference the opposite corners are supplementary".

THEOREM (reciprocal of the previous). Every quadrilater with the opposite corners supplementary is inscribed in a circumference and in one only".

COROLLARY 1. A polygon convex of 5 or 6 of 7 or n sides is inscribed in a circumference, and in one only, when fixed on the polygon three vertexes and considered as fourth vertex one whatever of the remaining it is possible to obtain some quadrangles with opposite sides supplementary.

(7) Indefinite integration. The second theorem of integration for substitution, is valid in analytic phenomenology for means of substitution of ponderable variables, as in the Leibniz's logics.
    a. for series to multiplicity 2, the polynomial is given and the series follows the inferior degree to the degree of the polynomial of synthesis of the indefinite integral, as in the formula of the integral of function, as the integral of the compounded shape of fraction of an indefinite in R for ½, 2/4, in whole, for each real value z we will have that the substitution's theorem, if applied to the demonstrative binome, that is of integration, and then to the first substitution's theorem, obtains an interval [a, b] continue in f (x) → 1for the limit of the function, placed R between the derivable function in the dominion 1t (propositions 3.2, 4.3, 5.1)

The binary nomenclature

The nomenclature in binary numeration, in the philosophy and in the epistemology, of the series of Bravais-Persons, that presupposes different covariance, usually taking in consideration the request of linear regression of the particles, is derived by critical values of these classical formulations, in microelectronic physics, but in a very different way from the electronic informatics. In epistemology this medium numeration is unwound through the mathematical probability to find a casual data in average or covariance of the equation of first degree, that is applied to equations of the forces in motion, that is to say in dynamics and variable statics, in a force of the physical field, and then in the operational philosophy (1). The origin of the particles is studied in matter to a subordinate critic value that Kant periodize in the Critics of the judge, that is regards a real informatics data on the properties or on the qualities of the compounds or the particles that go through weak ties in inorganic chemistry, and in not-Euclidean mathematics, and then in the spatial observation it is necessary to sub-alternate the cases according to a different probability, or to assume as data the Cartesian orthogonal axis in a different period from +1, +2, +3, -1, -2, -3 that corresponds to the bivariate of the casual data.

The Cartesian section perpendicular to the abscissa is a calculation method on two phases, that is a calculation method very near to that Newtonian that we applicate in the atomic physics, in the chemistry of the length, in microscopy and in economics through the explicit number of a positive linear coefficient, in demography, in economic statistics and financial analysis in mono local frequencies, in industrial economy for the series of irrational algorithms as these calculating with the hypothesis of Von Neumann, and at the end residual components of the analysis of the second series of calculation of the minimum value brought again to the spread in finance of costs, in the relative classes of appurtenance (2). In fact, it is possible to calculate the series in p through one of the many casual elaborations, otherwise the coefficient of Euler-Newton-Leibniz, in way to obtain an asyntotic test of first and second series of the elaborated value, given for sure that the calculator takes in consideration a series of axioms given by the so-called formula, and calculating in infinitesimal analysis by Bravais-Persons, in a way to obtain a disjoined value, and in some cases an aleatory value, as in the set of samples, and if this is given, it has to coincide first of all with the pre-established value from the process to unit of the calculator, in disjoined value, obviously, as in dioptric analysis in electronics, or greatness considered remarkable for the capacity to obtain ones alphanumeric series, but usually on traits of greatness considered by Rutherford remarkable for the level of spindle-shaped elements of the elaborated central memory (CPU).

(1) P. 75-90 and p. 115, Epistemology, Italian Review of philosophy of science, An Italian Journal for the philosophy of science, 2009, volume 32. The position of Hilbert and other critical philosophers of the XIX, is that the mathematical proposition is also “an effective relation concerning facts, or subsistence of states of things, for using the language of the Tractatus. The perception typically would seem to interest individual objects or required events, standing our perceptive apparatus to the contact with individual entities or events individualized. Not so the knowledge, that is always relative to facts, states or things that subsist, single or very complex and structured via relations, between objects, events and their properties. From this is consequent that to know p means always to establish a fact, irrevocable and subsistent. Another property of the knowledge, not accepted with equal unanimity from the inclusion of the conceptualization in the knowledge is that for which

IV. It contributes, considered as logic operator [in descriptive statistics], on the conjunction. If I know that Anne loves Louis, and if I know that Louis loves Anne, I should to know that (as an only fact) that “Anne loves Louis and Louis loves Sara” (and vice versa) from the moment that, seeing that the test is unilateral right and the average (about the set of sample) is lesser of the average µ0 of population specified under the void hypothesis, we can conclude immediately (without to unroll any calculation) for the acceptance of H0, since we are sure that the empirical determination of the statistics-test falls again in the domain of acceptance of the test (p. 169), and then the variance explained in the global test of adaptation introduces a MSR equal to 1 or an MSE (about the done set of samples) that usually subdue (2-n) to the frequency f (p. 314). This principle resembles very much to the components of the mechanics of D’Alembert (p. 203, The problem of the science, F. Enriques) and then on assumes that:

1) The postulates are relative to the determination of straight lines and flats and to their borrowing appurtenance
2) The division in parts of the space is done as to a flat
3) The postulate of the parallels corresponds to the postulate V of Euclid
4) The possibility of movements, that is the principles of congruence of the forms are formulated in manners and they follow the theorems on the triangles congruent or equal (*Ibidem*, p. 163)

(2) P. 344, Statistics, relatively to the admissible values by means of two distributions of set of samples, p. 275 that result as value of the average χ-square of the Cartesian equation (postulate of the parallels) see also the components of this quadratic that coincides usually with very little averages of the casual variable of Student, p. 351

Empirical relationships on the divisor of fractions

The type of relation is of connection-frequency otherwise to the number of greatness of the microprocessors, the Intel seems to duplicate the processor process through some inductive rational numbers to the equal numbers of the notion of limit (1), as in class of empirical relations, as in the simple machine, that come after in the half-whole’s class, in transistor as proceeding of fraction, dividing in accordance with the continuity (2), as in a list formatting file. The Intel II, in the Computing Classification System, or a methodology of the automatic calculation, I and g (mathematics of the automatic calculation), similar to the DNA Computing, is unwound in the continue median class (3) (4). The class of fractions multiplied for two real numbers, Russell affirms that exist two complex numbers, of that one holds out to a or is inferior to a if there is a condition of x smaller to a through y, but that do not leaves out parts of the arguments. At this point we obtain some fractions studied very often in theoric physics for the chemistry or the mechanic work, that takes Russell to conclude that exist partial similar conditions due to the disorders of the system, and then, speaking of complex numbers in R^2, to the disjunction of the terms.

(1) p. 109, Russell, Introduction to the mathematical philosophy, Newton Compton, 2006
(2) p. 95, Russell, Introduction to the mathematical philosophy, 2006
(3) p. 94, N is a whatever inductive number?

(4) p. 83. It follows that a chaotic course of the mathematical series induces us to think to a deductive phase for disjunction of the terms, for the real numbers. This involves problematics of frequency very low for calculators in finite states, as in the automaton in pile ND, in astronomy, molecular physics and theoric physics, and in geometry in strictly sense. For the multiplication of wholes fractionary, continue in f (x), they exist real numbers through generalization.

Elements of computation

In the Euclidean division of whole numbers, the principal operations of the number in commutation (the sum is commutative), in the dividend (0 is the neuter element for the sum), in association and neutralization of the number (1 is the neuter element for the product, otherwise the product is distributed as regards the sum) and then in the computation for every whole, it is necessary to calculate the variables of the “inverse” operation, that is to say all these variables (1) that achieve a commutation n-extended, calculated to the limit of the system in the ordinal number, for which the equation divide in four different types, for which they exist, obviously, two commutations of the algorithm. This is included, usually, in the definitions of order of the mathematical analysis. For the addiction and the product do not are worth the same properties, and not the equation contains a neuter element given the sum of the inverse of the real numbers and the rational numbers. In fact, it behaves in the same way of a distributed and structured system, for example, in the development of the operative systems of the second and third phase of the historical development, that is from 1995-1965 and from 1965-1985. The systems of the second phase provide, among other things, the development of the first language commands, and the utilization of the improved system, the third phase includes the multi-program operative system, the privileged instructions, the first operative systems in calculation environment”(2). In the substantialist philosophy Hume individuates some criterions of selection. In fact, for the phenomenisme of the “sensible” data we obtain the most little part of the substantialisme, otherwise we derivate still ones selections, as it wants also the empirisme, and then we divide in macro and in levels the substantialisme in the pure part. From this point of view, Kant and Spinoza are two exponents of it of relief. (3) (4)

---

(1) Notes of algebra for the informatics, December 2008, p.14-15

(2) Informatics, p.239. A part of the theory in informatics that comes to be distinguished in the periodic system regards the concepts of basis on the nets (p. 244) by the computerized technics.

(3) Popper and the philosophy of science. The bibliotheque of Repubblica, 2011, p. 25. “Popper has been always attentive to the communication’s means [..]. Popper has been become aware that Luter and Galileo was having stroke in the sign, when, speaking about the printing’s art, the one was seeing that as the great instrument of the religious Reformation and the other the concrete way to build a real scientific community that would surpass the limits of time and space. And afterwords, the commutation’s means are developed further on: I believe that would like the radio to Popper, but it would like not the television. It feared in the television a superficial approach of image and word that, instead to reinforce the critical sense, would have damped it, creating some heavy shapes of conformism”. It is retained, in fact, that the multimedial channel would isolate the transaction-time, and then has to be controlled in the system.

(4) Vanni Rovighi, Elements of philosophy, p. 39, in particular p. 41 provides two distinctions fair in the mathematized experience, that takes part of the critic observation.

Some hypothesis

The demonstration for absurd, then the reduction ad absurdum, helps to denote an hypothesis, through an induction’s criterion that in the Heyting’s formula translates in a syllogistic polysintagme of type B, since it is impossible to establish if in both the cases we derivate a logic of first order, then we will utilize the formal logics.

a) You would have to respect the belief of c, because all the believes are of the same validity and they can be not rejected.

b) What would you say of the belief of d? (where d believes something that is considered erroneous by the greatest part of the persons, otherwise the Nazisme or the fact the world would be flat.
a) I think it would be right to reject the belief of A.
b) If it is right to respect the belief of d, then is not true that any belief can be rejected.

Then

a) You shall respect the believes of c, because all the believes are of equal validity and they can be not rejected.

1) I reject your belief and I think that would be not valid.
2) According to your enunciate, any belief (1) is valid, as all the other believes.
3) Therefore, your enunciate contradicts mine and gives back it not valid, as it is the exact contrary.
4) The conclusions of (2) and (3) are incompatibles and contradictory, since your enunciate is logically absurd.

In another cases, it is necessary to calculate P and the problem is not simple. A particle charged diped in a plasma finds on conditions clearly different to these relatives to a molecule in a gas. In this last the phenomenon collision takes place when a molecule come to find very near to another, whilst in a plasma the electric forces entry in game, and that have a large ray of action, and a particle finds diped continuously in the field of the others. In other words a particle charged diped in a plasma is in a state of continue collision. To evaluate the effect of collisions it is possible to use some coefficients, called coefficients of diffusion and calculated by Chaudraseck-har, with whose arrives to write of them an equation’s system called of Fokker-Plank.

In the following we will limit to consider solutions of sinusoidal type, that is proportional to e (xz + ωz) that is ω = r πv and x = 2 π/λ, being v and y respectively the frequency and the wave’s length. We will begin to consider oscillations whose take part the only electrons and not the positive ions that are provided of an inertia too much greater of that of electrons. If the magnetic wave of pulsation ω cuts into a plasma, finds that the electrons can achieve longitudinal and transversal oscillations as regards the direction of propagation of the wave. The longitudinal oscillations have if the electric field is parallel to such direction and they can produce only if ω is equal to a frequency ωp characteristic of the plasma and given by the formula:

1/2t of mod (σ)

In other words the plasma is able to oscillate only for a determinate frequency [seeing that the wave’s length on the contrary belongs to the same length like the pre-established formula in 1-t, to the oscillation of the unidirectional charge].

In synthesis, the quantistic mechanics do not admit values superior to QED as regards the QCD, for first analysis it is impossible to establish, as Newton affirmed, frequencies whether in the input of the computer or in the output of the calculator of superior degree, and then for all or less the levels. In analytic way, the nominalisme of H. Poincaré, for example, admits some possible solutions, starting from practical presuppositions, to analyze the last but one and the last series of a calculator, in similar manner to the third and fourth output of the calculating machine of Leibniz. But on traits, contextually, of geometries not alike with the not - Euclidean geometry, otherwise the hyperbolic geometry and parametrics, to establish who are the causes of the problem to reduce the hypothesis of Euclid to a straight line defined from Gauss perpendicular to the straight line, that Riemann includes in the question of parallels, but he admits in physics and philosophy of the chemistry that these are in a certain sense “doubles”, and then in theoric physics it is necessary to separate whether the algorithm of the geometry, or the geometry in analysis, that is the differential geometry (1).

Therefore, the asyntotic test allows to classify first the series not pre-established, and before the calculation of the coefficients, in fact the second series is in analytic mechanics postponed in a certain sense to the QCD (quantic mechanics of the fields) (2), with the deduction that, starting from algorithm’s data, do not prosecute for definite intervals, that is in algorithmic series, but in a series of numbers not finitary (3). It is to include the numbers in the quantic mechanics of Bohm for existing correlations of the theory of de Broglie. The critics of the theories is twofold, because if it is accepted the equivalence of the two systems on add that issue from a level of approximation (4), then the electrostatic

(1) (2) (3) (4) p. 83 F. Enriques, the problems of science, both the systems have experience in the continue p.135 but leaving out the second hypothesis, they refer to different physical greatness, in the same way in that the QCD separates from the quanto-mechanics and from the quanto-mechanics owing to different laws, as that of Gay-Lussac, as not complementary quantic mechanics. In electronics it is positive for finites values of the algorithm of application or mathematical calculation, the Hamiltonian instead measures only two possible conditions of the system”” that is like the Fermat’s principle. The quantisation of the angular moment is always equal to the extension of the wave’s function.

theory of Poisson expresses an approximation for minimal values of the analytical mechanics, in fact, it is studied in the physics of the abstract lengths, physics of the solid state, (5) same solutions for a greater approximation for levels of the rational mechanics.(6)

- To infinite values exist infinite solutions
- One is left out in the first hypothesis for electro-dynamic lengths like the length measured in the QED.
- It is left out the lagrangiane formulation of the quantic mechanics.

(5) The classical quantisation, beginning from the system to describe, is considered a minimal length of basis, because it do not offer possible solutions for the space of the phases, but it is measured as a rule in algebraic structure at the angular moment x'1, the simmetrisation in H and the probability in P to find the first system. On traits obviously of a quantic decoherence, that can limit not in the GWR the half-axis problem in p for macro systems of R^2 in y.

Then the reported method analytically for producing a λ-calculation in an informatics system is accomplished in a different asyntotic test and able in experimental physics to separate the vectorial fibrates, to calculate some binomials to the level of CSI, that is a "technic" micro-computer, of the not-commutative parts, to produce a Thomson's analysis, in last analysis, presupposing a different geometry in the Euclidean geometry

(6) Starting from a normal standardization in Z, it is possible to obtain a part of the second system of partition

(7) p. 83 Enriques.

The complex numbers

More than the micro-particles, in differential geometry the configurations n-dimensionals of dynamic systems, iper-numbers and geometries n-dimensionals are for the most part constituted by complex numbers. Ever the development of the formal algebras is statistically or in mathematic way possible through the stochastic set of samples in physics. For the logics (as also the mathematician Frege affirms) the propositional function can be ever not true, as the *modus ponens*, for which also in the mathematical philosophy in Russell and the philosophy analytical, they exist a theory of types that avoids symmetries comparisons (1 to n).

The iper-piane geometry, of the complanary geometries, for the axiomatization of the mathematics N+1 can represent a geometry in more dimensions, but also complex numbers but not a real number for the method. The philosophy of knowledge in the contents regards a question of formal critics, also in ontological terms, otherwise in terms of praxis of the sequences of combination in chemistry or in the physics. They provide Kantian interpretations in metaphysic sense, that reflect the prospective of the study of the atoms.

For the metaphysics the problems deriving from the probabilisme regards the ontology of the physics, unlike the epistemology and the theories of the mind, that are analyzed in the philosophy of praxis. To these belong all the critic theories, from the Cartesian rationalism to the moral philosophy of Kant, and also to the theory of the incorporated mind.

While the idea of structure in the structuralists sends back to the immutable shapes of the invariant categories, the concept of system sends back instead to the relations and to the impossibility to generate perfect systems.

In the molecular structures, the aspects of the elaboration in algebra for a scientific law are the definition of a system of laws or algorithms not finitary. The primary aspects of the analytical philosophy are the definition and the categorization, follow after the individualization and the decomposition, as in logics of first order, in the language, in the criterions of truth assumed. They exist then some laws that define themselves transcendental, metaphysical or critic (Kant), that are part of the semiotics of the language, of the archetypes in the philosophy of the language, of the TIPS in the communication and the interpretations in the semantic textology.

An aspect of the categorization given, is in the gas kinetics theory, according to the definition of the macroscopic properties, in relation to the molecular composition, that on behalf to experimental methods more recent have undergone a “strong” categorization.

On begin to consider the molecular level of gas after the classical methods of interpretation kinetics of bio-molecular substances in the experiments of qualitative type. In fact, in 1820 was studied the calculation of the speed of a molecule of hydrogen, subsequently, in 1920, have the experimental confirmations of the Maxwell’s law for the statistic distribution of the molecular speeds. Their structural definition of mathematical kind is the aspect that pervades mainly the phenomenon, and then the superstructure. The quantic physics is a new parameter of measurement of the transformations of the matter that lead to see again the unified theories and to foresee not finitary states of the matter, at the internal of the structural relationships of the phenomenon and of the classical laws of the electromagnetism.

In the XIX century, the normal theories constitute a lexical paradigm, interpretable in quality of semiotic theories of the Copernican scientific revolution, and then derivate in first semiotics. In computational statistics, a scientific model is a structure or a scientific research sector specified for a given function. If the modules are indeterministic, are modules independent from the system, for this, the phase of a module can finish long before and unexpectedly from the research phase of another module, and terminate infinitely. For research extension it is possible to intend also ones intelligent nets in a position to accomplish scientific calculations in the relation 1 to N, with the whole of all the modules. The quantic physics answers for modules to this research phase, ever in the philosophy of the physics, above all for the great variability of the set of sample.

If in logics are contained conditions of relation, the mathematics, containing some conditions of contents, have to be separated from the logics (Leibniz constitute of them the basis of the calculation for phases). In fact, whether the mathematics or the logics contain primitive conditions of the inferential analysis, yet comprises in the elements of the analysis. Then, the inductive - demonstrative model or nomologic - deductive as system is a logic model. As the chemistry of the type analysis, these methods contain some logic contents and a methodology of description (1).

While in the logic it is possible to applicate the chemistry of type synthesis for some relations, in the mathematics it need to distinguish between individualization problems and system's problems. It is possible to modify, in fact, some conditions of the system, but they can vary not some functions. In the analysis of logic system we can build the contents through mathematical logics (according to the constructivisme) and systems in the general theory of the system (according to what is affirmed by the decostrutionisme, it is possible to apply some theories of the autonomous systems, or theories of the whole).

It is not possible to admit, therefore, as the physician Barbour sustains, that the movement would be a paradigm of systems not-autonomous, that is an error of the observation. The apparent contradiction of a physical theory can be resolved in logic terms, but it is necessary to admit some possible relations between different complex systems.

The astronomic theories of the XVI century were admitting the coherence of the physical systems and astronomical on the other side of the mathematical constructions necessary to the same physical system. The hypothesis for that the reality constitutes an external world is not demonstrated by phenomenon in that the time is deformed without relationships of cause and effect, as instead it happens in some physical phenomenon where they exist caotic systems. It is necessary, then, to affirm that the substantialist thesis of Newton is validated independently from a system void of aleatory variables. The existence of physical or chemical bodies have then physical demonstrations independent in the contests of motion, variability of condition in the space, and also relatively to mathematic “systems”. For the pragmatisme, the observation contains the idea of absolute, with the relative dynamics in phenomenology, containing:

1) The concept of the *res cogitans*
2) The concept of the matter in the extension
3) All the other concepts (of derivation or aristotelic negation)

From the point of view of the epistemology, to sustain that the matter, so as the affirmations for the sensible world, would be subjected to changes means to consider it in progressive or existentialist sense.

The affirmation is allowable only in the ambits of the philosophy of knowledge but not of that of metaphysics or the ontology. In fact, the problem of being, correlatively, is directly connected to the activity to know as individual problem and not general (reduction in phenomenology). In fact, the second concept demarcates the first and the third denotes all the others. That means that for consequences in phenomenology they exist parallelism's problems and opposites or logic negations.

In inverse function of the mathematical function, the indeterminism's principle of Heisenberg answers to the superimposition's principle, determination of real numbers (or complex numbers) but it replays in two ways to the correspondence's principle in quantic physics (microscopic) and in classical physics (macroscopic) or in probabilistic measure and in deterministic measure. The photoelectric effect answers, in particular, to the principle of exclusion of Pauli. In mathematics, if are worth the relationships of indefinite integration, the integrals analysis is a two-dimensional that finds many applications in the development of the computers. It can be then also absent or void of logics, if the judge of inference corresponds to a logic data, in regular way, the judge of mathematical type is always contingent or assertive, that is can be validate whether for Hume or for Leibniz if they subsist the condition of assertion. The rationalists were presupposing that the philosophical position of calculation is a knowledge's synthesis beginning from the physical modern revolution. In fact the justificationisme is the description of this disjunction (condition improbable) and scientific (condition probable).

Then, the failure of the justificationisme is given by the fact that the theories are in the same way not demonstrable, the rationalists can save not the synthetic principles *a priori* in front of the type of analysis of the not Euclidean geometries and the not - Newtonian physics, in fact, for the empiricists, the certainty of an empirical basis of the knowledge puts down the question on how to develop the inductive inference. For this, the neo-justificationisme, called also probabilisme, affirms that the scientific theories maintain however a different degree of probability that has to see specified every time that on propose one of them. The analytical philosophe Popper demonstrate that in general conditions all the theories are in the same way improbable. On an empirical basis, they exist some conditions, and they are constituted by a whole of negation equally probable, they take part of the theories of the knowledge of the automatic simplifying (on take reference to Spinoza and Leibniz).

4) The assertive propositions derivate necessarily, or always, by observing theories not different from these speculative in phase of automatic control.
5) The factual propositions can be not demonstrated by the same factors. Then, propositions of basis and falsifications are equal, but it exist an

incoherence between the two theories, if it subsist an algebraic factor at the basis of the collapse of the empirical basis.

6) The criterion of demarcation stands an analysis of the theories commonly defined scientific; in fact, any of the theories in mathematics can be able to deny a possible state of thinks (which noted evidence would falsify the theory) given that, *ceteris paribus,* the theory, for definition expressed in an automatic system, belong to the critic rationalism for same principle of falsification.
7) Some research programs that constitutes the assertive basis, at the Duhem’s problem, the “empirical basis” of Popper, validated also for the analytical philosophy, and the Occam’s razor.
8) A logics of the process exists, if the language is definitively given.
9) Given these judgements of type analysis, they are worth injunctive, disjunctives conditions and negative conditions, in the infinitesimal calculation, in fact, it is not provided that any disjunctive condition could have to the calculation of differential analysis in some evaluations.

(1) Philosophy of the science, p. 75-79. See also the automatic mechanisms.

Experiment’s test

At the level of physical and mathematical variability, the visibility for two adjoining elements, in a laboratory of physics, abstracting two wave’s lengths, through a probabilistic system developed through an internal instrumentation, that can calculate before together the finite algorithm, and after not-finitary algorithms, as in the analogous problem to build in a transistor a central mass, considering however the algorithms as finites, in the continue series, and algorithms of different kind””, exist some phases of transit that we consider of the same wave’s length, we will have then the building of a transistor, through

1) A problem of computational statistics through the Fischer’s analysis (1)
2) A problem for the calculator according to the minimum route, for the medium dimensions of the transistor
3) The probability by means of a diode or of a transistor in the compilation of the Fisches analysis

The conditions of the aleatory variable in the first degree are derived on elements of inference on the basis of a set of samples. The probabilistic system that Rutherford considered privileged to understand, in the project of a laboratory of modern physics that could occupy a place not much marginal in the infrastructure of calculating machines with two or more phases, through the programming in C ++, is an important study of deepening of some variables in statistical probability, but for the construction of machines with computers of physical series, or still in logical terms, according to the second hypothesis of the calculator for inversion, we will have two types of finalistic calculation, that in a certain sense, P. Dirac was yet studying for the molecular physics and the physics of elementary equations. In this case the nucleus of these formulations of calculation in binary computation, was to understand how happen spontaneously the successions of discrete and standardized variables along the series in analysis, and according to a campionary average the central system of description, whether in the gravitational microlens, or in applied mathematics, otherwise the instability of the statistic series. Here, the two series hypotizated are obtained through the statistic calculation, and then the flexibility of calculation of the calculator that for 10 times of more shall to be unchanged is subdued to the physical laws, if a computer, in parallel, would be able to generate an electric machine, whether in terms of memory or in terms of numeric calculation.

Moreover, calculating however that the series contains to the minimum levels of approximation such that an average can allow not results either for consequence inferior, or at the maximum void. This explains why the series in A is incomplete or why they happen relationships toward the internal of the calculator, in fact from the computer we obtain however a level of critic threshold. (2)

(1) p. 53. p. 97, given some statistical variables as at p. 71. The library of the sciences, A. Boss, The crowded universe, At the research of habited planets, p. 136-144, 2010. It is valid also a method of approximation of the Normal varied standardized. The library of the sciences, A. Boss, The crowded universe, At the research of habited planets, p. 41.

(2) R. Mazzoldi, M. Nigro, C. Voci, Elements of physics, electromagnetism, Edises, 2005, second edition. Condensers in parallel. In a system of conducers in parallel whose at the head of any there is the same difference of potential and the equivalent capacity issue of the single capacity. In the connections in series, there is only a connection between two condensers and it is constituted from a composed system by these conductors: to the two extremes on apply the potential difference: V = Vc – Va and the intermediate conductor put on a potential Vb. The equivalent capacity is always smaller from that of any component. It is possible to realize that from a whole of condensers to the given values with proper connections in parallel or in series it is possible to obtain equivalent capacity in n number of intervals. For extension of an area of a field, impressed from the dielectric constant, in geometric approximation put into an execution an equivalence in parallel, presupposed that the critics of the theories on the method of calculation of the dielectric variants, if it exists, variates in accordance with the different theories in the partial moment microscopically inducted from the electric dipole, there the method in four variants follows the mapping of Laplace, otherwise still variations of ½ of the choosen hypothesis as to pag. 78-79, F. Enriques. Elements of physics, Electromagnetism, determination of the elementary charges, Millikan’s experience. If the electrostatic field is constant the acceleration is constant and the motion has at least a component uniformely accelerated, like in accordance with the superimposition’s principle, but it is possible also to operate on mechanic moments on level circuits (pag. 150). The measurement unit of the moment of magnetic dipole, in the international system is Am^2= J/T. For exemple a spool of a galvanometer with n=10 colls of area $\sum$ = 10 cm^2 run along by a current i = 50 μA has a moment of magnetic dipole m= 5x10-7 Axm^2 (N times more great from that of a single coll).

Exercises pag. 232, 8.20, 8.21, 8.22. If a circular level spool, costitued by N = 100 colls of ray R = 10 cm, acts on a magnetic field B perpendicular to the flat of the coll given from B (t) – B0 (1-2/2R) the wt, with r distance from the centre 0 of the coll, w = 30 rad/s, and B0 = 0,1 T. Let’s calculate the f.e.m. maximum Emax of the spool.

8.12. A conductor little bar is leaned on two tracks distant b = 20 cm, colligated to a generator of f.e.m. E = 8 V; the circuit that so forms has a resistance R = 0,3 Ω and it is diped in a magnetic field B = 0,5 T orthogonal to the flat of the tracks. At régime the little bar moves with speed v in internal positive infinite, going away and raises, through a thread and a pulley, a mass m = 0,2 kg. Let’s calculate a) the intensity of current continue of regime ir and b) the speed v presupposed infinite positive.

Moore’s law is the following: in the may of the 1997 Intel launch the processor Pentium II with the following characteristics:

- Frequency: 300 Mhz
- Number of transistors: 7,5 millions

After three years and an half, otherwise in the November of the 2000, it puts in sale the Pentium IV with the following characteristics:

- Frequency: 1,5 Ghz
- Number of transistors: 42 millions

As it is possible to see, in 42 months the performances of the processors are almost quintupled, just as provided the law. In fact, to see well, the frequence of the processor is passed through 300 Mhz to 1,5 Ghz, exactly five times that of the Pentium II. To a further configuration then is also the number of transistors, utilized to build the processor, a processor Pentium II, is formed by 7,5 millions of transistors, if we multiply for five that value we obtain that the processor would have been formed by almost 37,5 millions of transistors, the Pentium IV is formed by 42 millions, that means not only Intel respected the law, but straight away can do better.

The problem of discret lays down many questions about the reliability of the first law of Moore, because in addiction to fractionate the wholes, do not exist the order of the succession of first degree, otherwise some formulas of mathematical logics that Russell defines better in the philosophical section of the real and irrational numbers of the introduction to the mathematical philosophy. But as a rule is established a priori that would be the inverse order of these successions in the logic operations for inferior lines of time and for millesimal frequencies of every order.

In mathematics, logics and theoric informatics, the deciding a ricorsive languages are a class of formal languages that corresponds to a class of deciding problems. They exist two main equal definitions for that class.

1. A ricorsive language is a language of that exists a Turing's machine that, given an any string of input, terminates expecting the string if it belongs to the language, and terminates refusing the string in opposite case
2. A ricorsive language is a ricorsive subset of the set of all the possible strings on the alphabet of the language.

All the ricorsive languages are ricorsively enumerable. They are ricorsives all the regular languages, free from the context and sensible to the context. It is worthy of notice the fact that this category could not have a direct correspondence in the Chomsky's classification.

Theory of automatons: formal languages and formal grammatics

Chomsky's hierarchy	Grammatics	Language	Minimal automaton
Type 1	(limited) (limited)	Ricorsively enumerable **Ricorsive**	Turing's machine Decider
Type 2	Sensible to the context	Sensible to the context	Linear automaton
Type 3	Free of the context	Sensible to the context	*Automaton in pile ND*
Type 4	Angular	Angular	To finite states

Every category of language or grammar is a subset of the proper superset of category directly below. The automatons to finite states are endowed of a set finite of states, articulate a string of symbols in entry (symbol by symbol) in an ordinate manner to decide if it would belong or less to a language. Formally such automatons are ones quintuples (Q, I, f, q0, F), formed by an infinite alphabet of the symbols in entry (1), a finite set of states (q), amidst whose distinguish an initial state (q0) and a subject of states, called finals (F), and a transaction function (f). This function, described through a transaction's table of conditions, or a multidigraphe, is defined for pairs (current state, articulated symbol) and establish the transaction to accomplish, that is the state in that passes reading the given symbol. The automaton's operation can be so described: starting from the initial state and the first symbol of the string in entry on decide in accordance with the function to pass in a determinate condition (could be also the same condition). As long as it exist another symbol in the string to articulate on operate in the same way till to exhaust the string in entry. The string will be said accepted if arrives in a state belonging to the subset of the final states.

Turing's machines

The maximum level of complexity of an automaton is reached from the Turing's machine, model that generalizes the automatons at pile (and a fortiori the automatons in finite states).

Automatons with blocks

They exist principally two types of blocks: deadlock and livelock. The first happen when arrive on a state that do not re-enters among the final states and has Γ = (φ), otherwise in that there are not entries. A livelock verify instead when on arrive at the internal of a whole of states, any of whose is a final state, from that is not possible to go out. The presence of this blocks are to determine with algorithms that operate on the regarding digraphs below.

Automatons not deterministic

They are studied also automatons not-deterministic, in other words in which given a state of the automaton and a symbol in entry it is possible more than a transaction. These have a conceptual utility in the Theory of the algorithmic complexity.

The equality's systems

The method of Cauchy's difference, (1) for the orthogonal approximation of convergence lines, by reason of discrepancies of the Cartesian method, following the Taylor's formula, sustains that exist further successions for divergence, since according to the parallels axiom developed from Peano for a series of number R, we find a divergent series of a number n-esime. Given different configurations of the number in t, as in the genetic algorithms, otherwise in the neural nets, exist a space in linear algebra calculating partially from the difference of Chauchy-Schwarz. In the mathematics for difference, as in the fractales, in the tridimensional spaces and in linear algebra of exponential type, exist the addiction or the division of a whole number in the respective spaces. At the moment, for example, in the neural nets, the neurods, capable to equal electrochemical effects compared with technics of chemical electrotechnics in variable complexity, constitutes processes in ablative shape of a conjunction of data calculating through inverse process. In a next future, or in a conditional shape, we will have probably the equivalence of the two processes in functional analysis or a same shape of conditional, in infinitary mathematics, treated just in the 500 from Descartes and developed subsequently, in the 600, from Spinoza. In spite of the positive electrotechnics, that according to Lagrange is equal to a next state of the inducted model, develops in a finite series, as in the second calculator of Leibniz, in consequence of finite models elaborated subsequently. That are the chemical series of the equivalence of the physical condition of optimization in mathematics. In data processing, in the level fourth the restrictions of the same point in x^2 consists even it in a finite model of the theory of Lagrange. (2) This restriction of the same point in an unknown quantity x^2 that is equivalent to the fractal in the difference of the flat 1/n gives a result the first and the second point according to Lagrange, but in the Cauchy’s theorem is equivalent to a dimension z of $0<t<1$, if it obtains r is void but if on traits of m it is divisible for n/x. Now the neural net or the calculator are capable to elaborate some series of informatics data or robotics or data connection, of the type IFIS, data processing and other types of information, according to distribution’s models of the series, of the type OCR, stochastic components of F or central algorithms of the neural net or the mechanic system. The diode, so, registers a transaction phase in p, s, 0 that actually is the condition of the neurode almost mechanic of the calculator in phase (3). At the moment, the Taylor’s formula presupposes this formula, and it is increasing, they are not some mathematical shapes that we apply easily in physical-chemistry, but, as the Cauchy’s difference, leave open many intervals or spaces for the operator. In the electronic optics thus exist data in series and numeric data that are equivalent to $1>a>b$. The wave’s length, so as verified, follows the physical rule (4). The magnetic spectrum, at this point, registers, in difference to the geometric optics, other optical instruments in practical terms.

1) Formula for R of the whole
2) Position of 1/8 π

For the tangent in trigonometry, it is asintotic in x and y, given tg/2.

Asintotic test: $(x-1)/(x-2)$

Here, protocol of the session and transposition protocol of the formula constitutes protocollations, to the oscillations of the nets, or the connections of the states. In x and 4/RT, that represents ones physical-chemicals prototypings, to the variation of the trigonometry but to the relationship of session-trasport otherwise for the localisation’s module, in analogous way to the elaboration’s nets. There the physical net and the electronic net produce some calculation’s levels of geometrical greatnesses, as the magnetic ribbon. Until here the oscillator begins to work, but the elaboration is L in P, and the registrered data is a sort of protocol of any RT. (5) At this point the equation to the partial derivates is fractionary (a11a12-a^2) as an arbitrary x/y. This, as a rule, is the approximated relation of linear equations in two or more variables in the analysis of the algorithms. (6)

The system’s volume, effectuating so the calculation in physical-chemical analysis, is to calculate the approximation’s levels, in the same way of the energetic levels, as for the neural nets, that depend obviously by instruments of optics selectives. In this case, on present common aspects to the complex systems, whether for the dynamics of the systems, or for the basys derivation for net extremely complex of elaboration in t and in m, as the complex systems for the areas of invariance of the coordinates. (7).

1-7. See Elements of physics.

Similar mathematical entities

The electrolysis, so as the cyclic coordinates for the function cyclic coordinated in the first series of the integral (1), is a series of continue elaboration in the series of Riemann and Navier. The equations of Navier-Stokes, for the influence of a wave's length as the function t, that , to the minimum potential, has the capacity to translate an algorithm in a code of protocols, but not HTML or an ipertext, changes in the neural net in a deducible elaboration in theoric way through the mechanics of matrixes, otherwise the function of the gyroscope occupies ¼ of the spin to the levels of the commutator of numeric calculation, that is applied to similar mathematical entities.

The Hilbert's construction is built through linear operators in extended that in chemistry is called space of the phases in t^1, t^2, tn and developed in linear series. In quantic mechanics it owns a quantic space for the constant, while in statistic mechanics the electrochemical processor makes a wheel in a space if in n points, for the principle of exclusion, or still for the Bose's distribution, the microcomputers unwind in two directions, simultaneously to two particles, and it is affirmed in the statistics of Fermi-Dirac; if the space is sufficiently great, representing ¾ of the series, in ½ the neural net is not able, for example, to unwind a temporary operation (so also in econometry); if not is constituted from linear operators of a continue function, that is to say disregarding the electrochemical effect and continuing to unroll the operation in the space of the phases. These operators are defined n-extended, because to every operator corresponds a linear space, since the Bose-Einstein's formula, are constituted from a series of mathematical points that isolates the distribution that after we utilize in the programming of the processor.

Through the Principia Mathematica it is possible to arrive to partial discussions on the orientation's points of the atomistic philosophy in the ambit of the logical empirisme, that is interpreted in a systematics of the critical fonts in the field of the logic of first order. At present, in rational philosophy, the meaning is translated in the terms of two opposite consonants, that is a and b translate one minor of they are not opposed two contrary, that are greater or equal to two. Then the function of the consequential level will be in both the meanings. The atomic and molecular propositions presuppose that, whether at the level of substance, or the indication of the scientific method, or as explicit relation in matter, that a series would terminate as a relation of the same function, as the Principia of Newton that calculates that exists a presuppose of relation in a normal proposition, that contains more than a reference not ablative. Russell, in the philosophy of the logic atomisme (2), discovers an important experiment useful for the algebra’s calculation, but he does not affirms on the contrary that exists a presuppose of proposition or of fact. In fact, of “p<q” will be PPV/h, then will be P/V, otherwise true or false, but exclusively true in both the meanings. (3) The treatment could be limited for critical methods if we pretend that the Thomson’s experiment, in the physical theory or in mechanics, it can sustain that the atomisme is an attempt to oppose a continuity in the linear algebra, whether limited in the cases, or for exclusion’s factors, as in electronics or in projecting of a calculator. This means that in mechanics, in origin, the logic are opposite to typologies of level of causation if there is not an absent proposition or void or deprived of the significant, that would be periodic or first periodic, as in the combinatory calculation, in applied mathematics and in the optimization. For this, in the modern philosophy, exists a philosophy or an epistemology interne, as also Newton affirms a complementary principle of the mathematical physics exists (4), and then, the mechanics is a presuppose of the rational mechanics by means of propositive facts, after by means of correlated classes, and then”” of numeric series of function, for example indicizated, for the level of the proceeding propositions.

(1) Notes for the course of Dynamical systems, R. Ricci, University of Florence, Faculty of S.M.F.N., Course in Mathematics, 2002/03

(2) Russell, the philosophy of the logic atomisme, pag. 36-37

“It is possible to take for example p/p, that is “p is incompatible with itself”. In this case p will be evidently false, so that it is possible to consider that “p/p” means “p is false” that is “p/p = not p”. The meaning of the molecular propositions is entirely determined by their truth’s scheme, and there is nothing more than this, so that when two of them have the same truth’s scheme you can consider it identical. Let suppose have “if p then q”, that means simply that you can have not p without to have q, so that p is incompatible with the false value of q. So,

“if p then q” = p (q/q).

Given that, it follows immediately that p is true, q is true, because it is not possible to have p true and q false. We suppose have “p or q”, that means the false value of p is incompatible with the false value of q. If p is false, q is not false, and vice versa. We will have well then (p/p)/(q/q).

Let suppose have “p and q are both true”. This will mean that q is not incompatible with q. When p and q are both true, is not true that at least one of them is false. So,

“p and q are both true” = (p/q)/(p/q).

The whole deductive logics occupies simply of complications and developments of this idea. That the notion of incompatibility would be enough to the purpose has been shown for the first time by Mr. Scheffer, and afterwords a lot of work on the argument has been unwound by Mr. Nicod. It is really more simple to proceed in this way rathen than in that of the Principia Mathematica, in which it is necessary to start from two primitive ideas, “or” and “not”. Here you can proceed with a simple introductory for the deduction. I will not develop further on the argument because it could conduct as directly in the field of the mathematical logics. I do not see any reason to suppose that in the facts would be a complexity correspondent to the molecular propositions, seeing that, as I was saying, the correspondence of an atomic proposition with the facts is of a different kind in respect to the correspondence of an atomic proposition with the fact. “The following selections are these with only a, only b and only c. After bc, ca, ab, abc, that in all makes 8 selections (otherwise 2’). In general, if you have n terms, you can execute 2’’ selections. It is more simple to try that 2’’ is always greater of n, that n would be finite or it would be not so. So on discover that the total number of thinks in the world is not so great, as the number of classes that can be built beginning from these thinks. “Let take, as an elementary example, the arithmetic philosophy. If you think that 1,2,3,4 and the rest of the numbers would be in any sense entities, [..] a purpose to be subjected is the justification of the analysis, otherwise the justification of the logic atomisme, of the conception according to in the theory, if not in the practice, can descend to the last and simple settling beginning from which is built the world, and these settling have a kind of reality that do not belongs to anything else. [..] In the case of matter can start from what is empirically given, that it is possible to see, to feel, all the sensorial data ordinated”. Russell, The philosophy of the logic atomisme, p. 113 , at care of M. Di Francesco, Einaudi, 2003

(3) (4) Russell, p. 36-39, for what is concerning to the mathematical physics they exist as a rule three principal splits of the physics, the mathematical spaces and the numeric calculation. For example, how to limit a valve of a computer in the process of optimization of the best solution.

The phenomenology

Given a relationship one to one PQ between two same terms in the similarity between relations, correlated in P and q, (1) discussing about the relatives dominions of the induction’s principle between two meta-inductions, otherwise some underlying rational numbers, then of the polynomial indivisible in generalized shape on suppose that limits and continuity of these numbers, in synthesis, are some developments of the first hypothesis of belonging, that takes in consideration the causal relations as the decidable proposition, the inductive foundation of Hume, the method’s inference of B. Russell, for example, in the Problems of the philosophy (1973), in which the same author enumerates the types of description and synthesis of the real and complex numbers, (2) useful in the phenomenology and in the deduction’s mechanisms. The distinction between analytical truths and synthetic truths, then, is admissible only through some extensions or some qualitative separations, but negative, as in the complex, real or rational numbers (3) through, in the last analysis, some definitions of order (4) of the mathematical analysis.

(1) Russell, Introduction to the mathematical philosophy, p. 64-67

(2) The further analysis to whom Hume submits the concept of causation reveals that another important own characteristics is the contiguity, the spatial-temporal connection. When it is postulated a causal connexion among some events, is frequent that these would be brought nearer in the space or in the time, or that they would be connected from a chain of causes and effects, every ring of which is brought nearer to the following in the space and in the time [..]. Here is aware of the fact many philosophers have sustained that the meaning of x is cause of y and between the happening of x and the happening of y would elapse a necessary condition; therefore he sustains that this would be a notion of fact we do not understand. From the moment we have not experience of a necessary condition, but only of a constant conjunction, the Hume’s empirisme takes him to conclude that could be nothing in nature that would correspond to the concept of a necessary condition [..]. Let’s consider two theories on the causation: staying to the first the causal relation do not consists in nothing more of how many reveal the humean analysis; staying to the second is worth all this; but there is ever an any type of necessary connection (we call this conception necessaritisme)” P. 62, Philosophy of the science.“Analogously, we would try to defend the induction through an inductive argument, in the following manner: the induction has operated in many occasions and in many conditions, thus it operates in general. Hume replays that there is a circularity’s vice: it has been taking in doubt the inductive reasoning, therefore it is not legittime to entrust in an inductive reasoning to defend the induction [..]. For this Hume thinks that every possible justification of the induction would be circular. Let’s notice that, however for inductive reasoning of the induction we have intended that type of reasoning that proceeds from the past experience to any generalization on the future behavior of the thinks, the true problem is the extrapolation of the unobserved from the observed.

(3) Russell, Introduction to the mathematical philosophy, p. 75-90

(4) Russell, Introduction to the mathematical philosophy, p. 41-42

The analysis in logics

In analysis, the logics takes in reckoning some antithesis and standard conceptions (1), given that the complex numbers serve to explain problems of radials, they exist obviously some exceptions. The negactionist principles in mechanics and in QCD, foresee variables that happen in physical time, simultaneously, ever when the Plank’s constant not indicates a symmetry index for algebraic simplifying (2). For the logarithms, or calculating for the exponential equations a whole number, and for approximation in the field of electrostatics, it exists an order relation. This can be a Gauss (3) relation, a contraposition, or an irrational equation. (4) It exists, then, a differential in the space, a metric system, if this represents for us a system of coordinates, it is possible to consider, as the angular speed, some derivation formula validate in the vectorial field, but this are void for variations of not linear type. In the particles accelerators, the particles bands utilize the acceleration generating an opposition of charges. If the space in more than three dimensions contains some approximations to the angular speed, the relativistic horizon is valid, and it results verified in a time equal to a constant and it is argued in analysis in a time in more constants. In accordance with p, given x = 0, it exists a variation, as regards the phase that we definite normal for the time calculated in the system, and then for the system of reference in relation with the motion of the charge and the angular speed. The differential or the square-metric of the angular field is resolvable in analytical geometry through the conics (5) if the straight line is linear. A rule re-discussed in the theory of the systems, regards the complex of interaction between two theories in physics, to whom it is possible to reach through the mathematical analysis (6).

The Newtonian mechanics constitutes a physical dimension beginning from fundamental mathematical problems, therefore many physical and mathematical systems do not provide complementary particles, and it explains why. It exists a completion law, in the systems theory, therefore the problem to find of it a compatibility of biochemical type, so as a system adopted to various components, is remarkable in the mathematical system, if for example the Riemann’s hypothesis, for the distribution of the first numbers, but also Navier - Stokes, lay down a problem of analytic type to the behavior of fluids, of how treat separately the particles. In laboratory, the proof of chemical phenomenon or the polietilenenterenftalate, is subdued to the analysis of conformity. If the process stops, it happen a phenomenon of dispersion process, and then the agents are compatibles with other parts of the variables in qualitative and quantitative aspect (7). Apart from the induction’s phenomenon, the quantic mechanics, formulated in 1930, including also the theory of wave pilots of the Bohm’s interpretation, the classical quantic calculation, the optical circuits quantic, the quantic system in two levels. According to a determinist system, they exist independent parts, that can be quantified, and system data with properties of interconnection (8), therefore the quantic mechanics is a physical application valid for different possible interpretations.(9) The macromolecular chemistry presents different type of innovation (as the spectrophotometrics), but according to the mechanical theory the concept of system has to be analyzed in the observation of the processes of interaction, in the concept of function between the structure and the process, and then the mechanic types establish alternate modalities of operation of the biochemical processes. In chemistry they are then established new laws to determine the comparison’s methods (10). A research method, as the super-programming, as the observer of ray X XMM - Newton, that launched to the end of the 1999 (his mission has been lengthened until the 2020), do not present particular negative effects. In the new technologies, it exists however a process n-dimensional valid for the language, the semiotics, the logics that is applied in informatics to measure some ponderable variables. The programming, instead, as the informatics instructions, the techniques of the processors, the intelligent per-views, constitutes for the mechanics a difference between automatons of different type. On traits of systems, of consequence, intelligible, treating of systems highly complex for electronic shapes of development in the physical interaction, and in the information's science, the mechanic intelligence and the procedural intelligence compose a system of different type, as the abstract algebra. The pure spatial distance can isolate the kinetic energy acquired from the elementary particles, that are studied in corpuscular mechanics and in waving mechanics. In a Hilbert's space, in fact, can exist two parallels. (11) In the supercomputers, for example, the programming operates in a continue distribution. Given a decomposition, the mechanics in Fresnel explains well the corpuscular mechanisms, while in that quantic on entry in difficulty on the interaction between bright bodies, but also if on speaks of polarized sources. (12) This means, that in flat geometry and in complex geometry, the first will pass only through a flat, they regard however of phenomenon of absorption to emission, and then of magnetic fields, the values of some components measure off the dependent variable in the probability that varies in presence of fraction's intervals, in accordance with two curves, otherwise in quadratic shapes. On speak however of radial distance in the geometrical relationships, as in the electro-photonic field, that contain unitary charges. (13)

Probably the compact sources observed to the infrared of the areas around to Sqr A whose IRS 1, IRS 16, IRS 16 C, IRS 16 NW, IRS 16 SW, are different from Sgr A, the statistic distorsion is probably due to the standing, or the frequencies (14). In quantic mechanics we can represent also some linear operators in accordance with rules of commutation of the invariants in order of number.

---

(1) Philosophy of science, p. 138
(2) The universe of Einstein, p. 126-127
(3) Given that the mechanics has to treat complex numbers, it exist always a value equal to 1 as constant, see Infinitesimal analysis 2, p. 21-47 and p. 56
(4) Mathematical analysis 2, p. 21-24 and p. 93-95, it exists also a variation for the Euclidean geometry and in the geometry of Lobacevskj, see also The universe of Einstein, p. 62-65
(5) Mathematical analysis 2, p. 63-66
(6) Philosophy of the science, p. 145

7. Complex and organized, structured systems in physics, chemistry, biology and other, G. Villani, Francoangeli, 2008, p. 103
8. Complex and organized, p. 97-108
9. Complex and organized, p. 146 (132d)
10. Complex and organized, p. 169

(11) The universe of Einstein, p. 181-182

(12) M. Hack, the universe in the third millennium, p. 162

(13) M. Hack, p. 156-165

(14) M. Hack, p. 152